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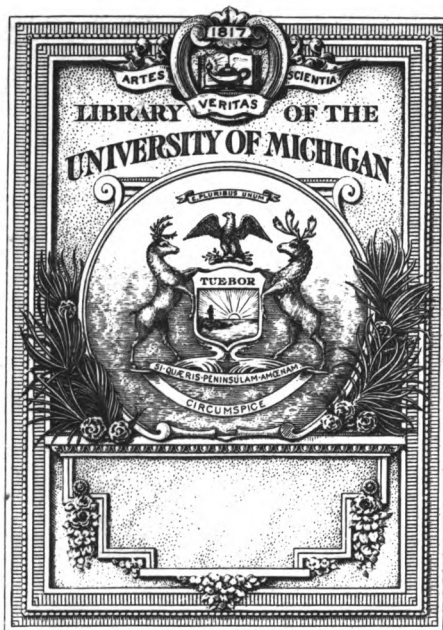
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REPORT

*Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.
Hosp for Mental and Nervous Diseases.*

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1848.

BY THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE INSTITUTION.

Published by Order of the Board of Managers.

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MARY D. SHARPLESS.

Letters relative to the admission of patients, may be addressed (post paid) to any of the Managers, or to Dr. KIRKBRIDE, *Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia.*

Letters or small packages for any of the officers or patients, may also be left at the Hospital, Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in the city of Philadelphia.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

IN compliance with the By-laws of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the undersigned presents to its Board of Managers his Eighth Annual Report.

At the date of the last Report, there were 188 patients in the Institution, since which 215 have been admitted, and 203 have been discharged or died, leaving 200 under care at the close of the year.

The total number in the Hospital during the year was 403. The highest number at one time was 208,—the lowest, 188, and the average number under treatment during the entire period was 199.

The present capacity of the Institution is for 200 patients, rooms for 110 of whom, are provided in the men's wards and for 90 in those devoted to women, so that it is obvious, that during most of the year the building has been completely filled. The additions made to the North Wing two years ago, have answered every purpose that was anticipated, in a most satisfactory manner, contributing in the highest degree to the comfort of all the male patients, rendering them incalculable advantages when seriously sick, and allowing the society of their friends, and a degree of privacy which could not previously have

been obtained. They have also permitted the reception of many valuable citizens, some of whom have left us perfectly restored, who could not otherwise have been received. Notwithstanding the large number of males applying for admission, all suitable cases have been received and comfortably accommodated.

The division of the house appropriated to females, has been somewhat less satisfactorily circumstanced. For the first time since the opening of the Institution, during a considerable part of the year, the number of females has been greater than that of men, and during the entire period embraced in this Report, the average number of the two sexes has been nearly equal, that of the males being 100, and of females 99.

Accommodations being provided for twenty less women than men, great difficulty has been experienced in receiving all who were brought to the Institution, and whose claims for admission were of a character that could not be passed over. By using some of the halls and parlors as lodging rooms, however, no one has been refused, and although we have had as high as 107 female patients in the house at one time,—the lowest number on any one day being 91, while for more than half the year there were upwards of 100,—the remarkable degree of good health which has prevailed throughout our household during the entire year, has providentially prevented the bad results that might have ensued from such crowded wards, had serious disease of any kind prevailed. During the whole summer and autumn we had an almost entire exemption from the diseases incident to these seasons, and except affections of the brain, there has been a remarkably small number of cases of acute disease of any kind among the patients.

The crowded state of the female wards however

joined to a steady increase in the demands for admission, the want of the proper means of classification already possessed by the men, an entire absence of suitable accommodations for the sick, especially with epidemic or contagious disease, and the necessity for many conveniences similar to those arranged in the additions already referred to as having been made to the North Wing, had become so evident, that it seemed that a corresponding improvement in the South Wing could no longer be deferred, without disregarding not only the claims of the suffering females we were compelled to receive, but also, it was feared, jeopardizing the ultimate interests of the Institution.

There has been, at no time in the history of the Hospital, from its foundation near a century since, nor is there likely to be hereafter, a state of things when the expenditure of so small a sum of money will bring such great good with it.

The authority to commence this work, granted at the last meeting of your Board, cannot but be regarded as an invaluable boon to the insane females of our Commonwealth, while every person having a mother, wife, daughter or sister, and who reflects that insanity is a malady from which no one can claim an entire exemption, and that in the wards of this Institution, a large part of the insane of Pennsylvania must of necessity be treated, must rejoice, that these additions have been commenced at a period that will allow them to be used early in the coming season, and before the usual appearance of summer and autumnal diseases.

Adequate provision for the insane is more urgently required in public institutions, than for any other class of invalids. Those sick of other diseases, if in comfortable circumstances will of course be generally treated

at home, and for even the poorest, pecuniary aid can commonly furnish all that is required, at their own houses; but for most of those who are visited with insanity, a hospital is their only resource,—the cure of their disease, the relief of their families, and the protection of the community alike require that they should leave home,—and neither wealth, nor station, nor influence can protect many from requiring the aid of all the means and appliances furnished by these Institutions.

A comparison of the receipts and expenditures of this branch of the Corporation, during the year just closed, will show a much more favorable result than in the two preceding ones, and should the next prove equally auspicious, the average amount required to be drawn from the treasury for current expenses here, will all be saved, and in the two years will prove fully sufficient to complete these improvements and to defray some other extraordinary expenses, even if no very large contributions are made for this special purpose.

When these additions are finished, the accommodations for female patients will equal in every respect those already provided for the men, and no further extension of the wards of this hospital will ever, in my estimation, be required. It will then be prepared to accommodate two hundred and twenty patients with their attendants, divided into eight distinct classes of each sex, with the fixtures and conveniences required for their proper custody and treatment.

Although there may exist some difference of opinion as to the best size for a State Hospital for the Insane, I conceive that there will be little doubt, but that this institution will hereafter be able to accommodate as many patients as one medical superintendent can well visit daily, and a larger number of the classes here re-

ceived, I have every day still stronger reason for believing, should not be collected in any one building. A daily visit to all the wards, and a daily supervision of all the departments by its official head, seem to me exceedingly desirable in every institution for the insane.

Of the patients discharged during the year 1848, were

Cured - - - - -	120
Much improved - - - - -	23
Improved - - - - -	24
Stationary - - - - -	19
Died - - - - -	17
	203
Total - - - - -	203

Of the patients discharged "cured," fifty-seven were residents of the Hospital not exceeding three months; thirty-five, between three and six months; twenty-four, between six months and one year; and four for a longer period than one year.

Of those discharged "much improved," nine were under treatment less than three months; four between three and six months; eight between six months and one year; and two for more than one year.

Of the "improved," four were under care less than three months; seven between three and six months; eleven between six months and one year; and two for more than one year.

Of those discharged and reported "stationary," three were under care less than three months; one between three and six months; ten between six months and one year; and five for a longer period than one year.

Twelve males and five females have died during the year. Of these deaths, seven occurred within a fortnight of the patient's admission; three others in less

than three months; five others in less than six months; one other in less than a year, and one had been more than a year in the Institution.

Of these cases, five died of the exhaustion following acute mania, in some aggravated by a long journey; three had chronic organic disease of the brain; two died of pulmonary consumption; one of congestion of the lungs; one from old age; four from the prostration incident to long continued excitement and a refusal of food; and one from the effects of an accidental fall.

Of the patients who died, eleven were admitted for mania; four for melancholia; and two for dementia.

PREMATURE REMOVALS.—Of the discharges reported this year, seven that offered a reasonable chance for their restoration, had a proper course of treatment been faithfully persevered in, were removed prematurely. Of these, five are registered as much improved, and two as improved.

It is so common in the present day, to refer to the loss sustained by premature removals, and the importance of persevering in a regular course of treatment for at least a year, before deeming a sufficient trial to have been made, that it may surprise some to learn that as early as 1754, the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital resolved to admit no insane person, who was not allowed to remain twelve months in the house, if not cured sooner, or deemed by the physician incurable. The importance of a steady perseverance in our efforts for the restoration of the insane, would from this appear to have been fully understood by those who managed this institution, even in the first years of its existence. How long this regulation was in force, the writer has no means of ascertaining.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—As usual these tables will include all the cases, admitted directly into this Institution, or received into it from the Hospital in the City of Philadelphia.

It is believed that enough positive benefit is derived from the statistical tables of hospitals for the insane to justify all the labor required in their preparation; and although erroneous inferences will occasionally be drawn from them, still, as the number of cases included in them become larger, and the circumstances under which they are made is more fully understood, interesting and practically useful deductions can scarcely fail to result from them.

TABLE I.—*Showing the number and sex of the admissions and discharges, since the opening of this Hospital, and of those remaining at the end of 1848.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	773	618	1391
Discharges or deaths	671	520	1191
Remain	102	98	200

TABLE II.—*Showing the ages of 1391 patients at the time of their admission.*

	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years	1	—	1	Between 50 and 55	44	30	74
Between 10 and 15	1	2	3	“ 55 and 60	20	23	43
“ 15 and 20	41	40	81	“ 60 and 65	24	14	38
“ 20 and 25	141	82	223	“ 65 and 70	9	11	20
“ 25 and 30	137	96	233	“ 70 and 75	10	16	26
“ 30 and 35	113	71	184	“ 75 and 80	4	4	8
“ 35 and 40	98	73	171	“ 80 and 85	—	1	1
“ 40 and 45	72	94	166				
“ 45 and 50	58	61	119		773	618	1391

TABLE III.—Showing the occupations of 773 male patients.

Farmers	115	Tanner	1
Merchants	66	Artist	1
Clerks	50	Hair Dresser	1
Physicians	19	Police Officer	1
Lawyers	7	Machinists	13
Clergymen	12	Plane Maker	1
Masons	6	Iron Masters	2
Umbrella Makers	2	Weavers	12
Printers	10	Bricklayers	6
Officers of the Army	4	Brick Maker	1
" " Navy	3	Sail Makers	2
Students	15	Cooper	1
" of Medicine	6	Jewellers	3
" of Law	2	Potter	1
" of Divinity	5	Chair & Cabinet Makers	9
Saddlers	6	Blacksmiths	12
Teachers	17	Watch Makers	4
Peddlers	2	Hotel Keepers	4
Tobacconists	9	Second-hand Dealers	3
Carpenters	30	Cap Manufacturer	1
Bakers	6	Locksmiths	2
Seamen and Watermen	19	Millers	9
Planters	8	Glassblower	1
Manufacturers	11	Wheelwrights	4
Coachmen	2	Gardeners	6
Druggists	3	Chemist	1
Laborers	62	Print Cutter	1
Engineers	4	Carriers	2
Plasterers	4	Tailors	15
Bank Officer	1	Shoemakers	22
Conveyancer	1	Brokers	2
Book Binders	2	Waiter	1
Hatter	1	Stove Maker	1
Rope Maker	1	Dentist	1
Tinmen	3	No occupation	108
Painters	2		
Brush Maker	1		773
Victualler	1		

Nearly one-seventh of the male patients received into this Institution had no regular occupation at the time they became insane, although some of them had, many years before, had a profession, or pursuit—but had ceased to have any connection with it long before any evidences of insanity were noticed.

TABLE IV.—Showing the occupations of 618 female patients.

Seamstresses or Mantua Makers	66	Wives of Carpenter	1
Store Keepers	8	“ Printers	3
Attendants in Stores	4	“ Innkeepers	6
Cigar Maker	1	“ Engineer	1
Teachers	9	“ Artists	3
Domestics	64	“ Bricklayer	1
Nurses	3	“ Collectors	2
Of the <i>Single</i> females not pursuing a regular employment, were—		“ Brick Makers	2
<i>Daughters of Farmers</i>	29	“ Seamen	4
“ Merchants	29	“ Merchants	35
“ Mason	1	“ Physicians	5
“ Bank Officer	1	“ Judge	1
“ Weavers	3	“ Shoemakers	11
“ Laborers	4	“ Hatters	4
“ Sea Captain	1	“ Cabinet Makers	6
“ Auctioneer	1	“ Laborers	39
“ Innkeepers	2	“ Grocers	4
“ Teachers	3	“ Clergymen	3
“ Carpenters	4	“ Tobacconist	1
“ Paper Makers	2	“ Weavers	6
“ Physicians	4	“ Sea Captain	1
“ Planters	2	“ Victuallers	3
“ Watch Maker	1	“ Brush Makers	2
“ Curriers	3	“ Lawyers	4
“ Clerks	4	“ Tailors	9
“ Engineer	1	“ Millers	2
“ Clergymen	4	“ Police Officers	2
“ Miller	1	“ Carpenters	5
“ Public Officers	4	“ Druggists	3
“ Officer of Army	1	“ Planters	2
“ Lawyers	3	“ Peddlers	3
“ Machinist	1	“ Manufacturers	6
“ Bricklayer	1	“ Broker	1
“ Chair Maker	1	“ Tanner	1
“ Manufacturers	2	“ Officer of Army	1
“ Tailor	1	Of the <i>Widows</i> similarly situated, were—	
“ Waterman	1	<i>Widows of Merchants</i>	22
“ Baker	1	“ Physicians	2
“ Printer	1	“ Public officers	5
Of the <i>Married</i> similarly situated, were—		“ Sea Captains	2
<i>Wives of Clerks</i>	23	“ Hotel Keeper	1
“ Teachers	4	“ Shoemakers	13
“ Farmers	57	“ Clergyman	1
“ Brass Founders	2	“ Confectioner	1
“ Gardeners	4	“ Farmers	13
		“ Planter	1
		“ Soldier	1
		“ Coopers	2
		“ Laborers	7

TABLE V.—Showing the number of Single, Married, Widows, and Widowers, in 1391 patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	448	244	692
Married	288	286	574
Widows	—	88	88
Widowers	37	—	37

TABLE VI.—Showing the Nativity of 1391 patients.

Natives of Pennsylvania	773	Natives of New York	23
“ New Jersey	91	“ Rhode Island	4
“ Delaware	36	“ Canada	1
“ Maryland	38	“ France	6
“ Virginia	14	“ England	61
“ North Carolina	11	“ Scotland	8
“ South Carolina	14	“ Ireland	189
“ Georgia	11	“ Germany	58
“ Alabama	2	“ Poland	3
“ Tennessee	2	“ Prussia	2
“ Indiana	1	“ Switzerland	2
“ Kentucky	2	“ Bermuda, W. I.	2
“ D. of Columbia	3	“ Jamaica “	1
“ Maine	3	“ St. Domingo “	3
“ Massachusetts	6	“ Barbadoes “	1
“ Connecticut	12	“ Cuba “	1
“ Missouri	1	“ Gaudaloupe “	1
“ Ohio	3	“ Isl. of Madeira	1
“ Nova Scotia	1		
			1391

TABLE VII.—Showing the Residence of 1391 patients.

Residents of Pennsylvania	1184	Residents of Illinois	1
“ New Jersey	65	“ Ohio	1
“ Delaware	23	“ Indiana	2
“ Maryland	23	“ Missouri	3
“ Virginia	12	“ Massachusetts	1
“ D. of Columbia	7	“ Connecticut	3
“ North Carolina	10	“ Maine	2
“ South Carolina	12	“ Rhode Island	3
“ Georgia	13	“ New York	10
“ Alabama	3	“ Jamaica, W. I.	1
“ Louisiana	3	“ Barbadoes “	1
“ Tennessee	2	“ Cuba “	1
“ Kentucky	4	“ Isl. of Madeira	1

TABLE VIII.—Showing the supposed causes of Insanity in 1391 patients.

	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Ill health of various kinds . . .	119	98	217	Nostalgia . . .	—	2	2
Intemperance . . .	77	7	84	Stock speculations	2	—	2
Loss of property . . .	47	20	67	Want of employment	19	2	21
Dread of poverty . . .	2	—	2	Mortified pride . . .	2	1	3
Disappointed affections . . .	11	11	22	Celibacy . . .	1	—	1
Intense study . . .	11	3	14	Anxiety for wealth	1	—	1
Domestic difficulties	13	32	45	Use of opium . . .	1	4	5
Fright . . .	6	11	17	Use of tobacco . . .	3	—	3
Grief, loss of friends, &c. . .	21	48	69	Puerperal state . . .	—	47	47
Intense application to business . . .	13	—	13	Lactation too long continued . . .	—	3	3
Religious excitement	29	27	56	Uncontrolled passion	4	3	7
Political excitement	3	—	3	'Tight lacing . . .	—	1	1
Metaphysical speculations . . .	1	—	1	Injuries of the head	9	3	12
Want of exercise . . .	4	1	5	Masturbation . . .	11	—	11
Engagement in a duel	1	—	1	Mental anxiety . . .	34	35	69
Disappointed expectations . . .	4	4	8	Exposure to cold . . .	2	—	2
				Exposure to direct rays of the sun . . .	12	1	13
				Exposure to intense heat . . .	—	1	1
				Unascertained . . .	310	253	563

TABLE IX.—Showing the ages at which Insanity first appeared in 1391 patients.

	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years	2	—	2	Between 50 and 55	23	17	40
Between 10 and 15	14	8	22	“ 55 and 60	13	24	37
“ 15 and 20	80	64	144	“ 60 and 65	13	9	22
“ 20 and 25	175	110	285	“ 65 and 70	3	1	4
“ 25 and 30	143	127	270	“ 70 and 75	4	1	5
“ 30 and 35	106	78	184	“ 75 and 80	3	—	3
“ 35 and 40	84	58	142				
“ 40 and 45	73	74	147		773	618	1391
“ 45 and 50	37	47	84				

TABLE X.—Showing the forms of Disease for which 1391 patients were admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	369	324	693
Melancholia	154	154	308
Monomania	127	80	207
Dementia	116	57	173
Delirium	7	3	10

TABLE XI.—Showing the duration of the Disease at the time of admission in 1391 patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	396	303	699
Between 3 and 6 months	56	50	106
“ 6 months and 1 year	85	67	152
“ 1 and 2 years	103	62	165
“ 2 and 3 “	32	24	56
“ 3 and 4 “	8	16	24
“ 4 and 5 “	24	11	35
“ 5 and 10 “	27	26	53
“ 10 and 15 “	12	19	31
“ 15 and 20 “	13	18	31
“ 20 and 25 “	5	8	13
“ 25 and 30 “	5	8	13
“ 30 and 35 “	2	3	5
“ 35 and 40 “	2	—	2
“ 40 and 45 “	3	2	5
“ 50 and 55 “	—	1	1
	773	618	1391

TABLE XII.—Showing the number of the Attack in 1391 cases.

	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
First attack	579	463	1042	In the periodical cases,			
Second “	113	97	210	9th paroxysm	—	2	2
Third “	39	25	64	10th “	1	1	2
Fourth “	14	9	23	11th 1 m., 17th 1 m.,	2	—	2
Fifth “	7	5	12	18th 3 m., 19th 1 m.,	4	—	4
Sixth “	7	3	10	20th & 21st each 1 m. & 1 f.	2	2	4
Seventh “	4	1	5	22d to 26th each 1 f.	—	5	5
Eighth “	1	1	2	27th 2 f., 29th & 30th 1 f.	—	4	4

TABLE XIII.—Showing the state of 1191 patients who have been discharged or died—their sex, and the form of disease for which they were admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Monomania.	Dementia.	Delirium.
Cured	357	276	633	381	150	92	9	1
Much improved	53	58	111	54	30	21	6	—
Improved	90	70	160	70	40	28	22	—
Stationary	96	61	157	61	28	24	43	1
Died	74	56	130	62	28	5	27	8

TABLE XIV.—Showing the number of admissions, discharges, cures and deaths in each month, since the opening of the Hospital.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Cures.	Deaths.
1st month	115*	77	44	9
2d "	128†	66	31	12
3d "	156‡	89	52	8
4th "	119	101	51	12
5th "	122	109	54	11
6th "	139§	119	66	8
7th "	112	109	52	11
8th "	104	114	69	11
9th "	94	108	47	19
10th "	105	111	57	11
11th "	105	95	53	9
12th "	92	93	57	9
Total	1391	1191	633	130

FARM AND GARDEN.—The products of the farm continue to be highly valuable in the economy of the institution, and at certain seasons, and for particular kinds of work, a considerable number of patients are always employed on it.

* 28 of these received from the Hospital in the city.

† 38 of these do. do.

‡ 34 of these do. do.

§ 11 of these do. do.

The extension of the space allotted to gardening purposes within the enclosure, referred to last year, had become indispensable, from the increased size of the family, and has enabled us to furnish an abundant supply of vegetables at all ordinary times. The whole of the work in the vegetable and flower gardens, now embracing more than four and a half acres, is done in a very superior manner by the gardener and the patients, with two attendants working with them.

The green-house continues to be a very attractive object to the patients, during the winter and spring months. It is visited regularly by large numbers, and by the judicious management of the gardener, is kept up with a very small expense to the institution. Several patients have assisted in taking charge of these plants, and evinced much interest in the employment.

Fewer trees than usual have been bought this year, but many which have been some time in our nursery, have become fit for transplanting, and among these are several fine evergreens. The evergreen and other trees set out during previous years, are now adding materially to the beauty of our grounds, and to those who may hereafter resort to the institution, will be a gratification at all seasons of the year. Nothing will give more ample returns for the labor bestowed on it, than the planting out of shrubbery and trees about the grounds of a hospital for the insane, during the first years of its occupation,—or what is still better, this work should be commenced as soon as the site and plan of building are determined on, so that the trees may be fairly started when the establishment is ready for patients.

Many of our trees planted only five, six, or seven years ago, are now beautiful, and flourishing as much as could

be desired, showing that the period requisite for deriving important advantages from trees of one's own planting, is less than is often supposed.

WORKSHOP AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.—As heretofore, much valuable labor has been performed in the different apartments of the workshop. There are always patients who esteem it a privilege to be thus employed, and who frequently manifest great mechanical skill and ingenuity.

The manufacture of bedsteads, certain kinds of tables, strong settees, mattresses, mats, &c., in addition to necessary repairs and alterations about the buildings, and on the premises, always furnishes an abundant source of occupation for those who take an interest in this kind of employment.

The valuable turning lathe, and fixtures attached, presented by Professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, have been very extensively used, and have proved an important acquisition to our workshop.

DETACHED COTTAGE FOR PATIENTS.—The additional experience acquired since the date of my last report, goes fully to confirm the views expressed a year ago, in reference to the value of a few detached cottages in connection with any hospital for the insane, that receives all classes of patients. Where persons have ample means, there can be no reason why, when insane, they should not have around them every comfort, or even harmless luxury, which wealth can procure, or to which they have been accustomed. There can be no reason why, if they fancy it, they should not be select in their associates,—why they should not have educated and re-

finer companions constantly with them, nor why they should not have apartments entirely private, in which they can receive their friends or relatives whenever it is deemed advisable.

MUSEUM AND READING-ROOM.—In all institutions for the insane, the more highly cultivated class of patients, especially when convalescent, or not laboring under any particular excitement, frequently feel the want of an apartment, entirely distinct from the common parlors, to which they can retire during portions of each day, for the purpose of study, reading, writing, or conversation, without being disturbed by the noise and interruptions which must at all times exist to some extent in the wards, in which there is a large number of patients. It is also highly desirable that a suitable place should be provided for the deposit of curiosities, and all objects of interest which can excite the attention of the patients of such an institution, and where the collection can be exhibited in such a way as to be practically useful to those for whose benefit it is intended.

Believing that these two objects might be advantageously combined, the writer has frequently referred to the subject in his annual communications to your Board, and the approval of the plan, so often expressed by individuals, has always encouraged the hope that at no very distant day, the institution would possess means to carry out so desirable an object. In the present state of the finances of the corporation, however, and with a full knowledge of the many more indispensable improvements which are required, it has not been deemed proper to ask for the erection of such a structure.

Several of the patients, however, aided by individuals

otherwise connected with the institution, were not disposed to let the subject rest, and of their own accord commenced soliciting subscriptions in small amounts for the purpose of putting up the building without any cost to the hospital. So successful were these efforts, that in the 8th month last, permission was asked to commence the work, which was readily granted by your Board, on the condition that the building should be completed without aid from the funds of the institution.

With this understanding, the work was commenced on the 14th of the same month, and the whole was finished and our collection arranged, so as to be formally opened for use on the 23d of the 12th month, and on the 25th, on behalf of the contributors, was presented to the hospital, "as a Christmas offering,—as an indication of their good feelings towards the institution, and as some evidence of their appreciation of its benevolent character and great usefulness."

The opening of the room was duly celebrated by a general holiday—an inspection of the new arrangements by the patients—music—the presence of many friends of the institution, and an entertainment for all the inmates of the hospital in the evening.

The Museum is placed 186 feet west of the centre building of the main hospital, on the south line of the open space on that side, immediately on the edge of the platform, on which the hospital stands, and forty feet above the meadow, which it overlooks. From it there is a beautiful view of the farm—of Mill Creek, the mill pond and race—of two large manufactories—of the life, bustle, and variety, always to be seen on the Westchester and Haverford roads, which are in full sight, as well as various objects of interest in the adjacent coun-

try. It is a spot that has always been a favorite resort for the patients in summer, and was selected not only for its many direct advantages, but, also, because on the other side of the opening, is the proper spot for a structure of similar external appearance, to be used as a cottage for one or two gentlemen—should any such hereafter make it an object for the institution to put up such a building, or for any other purpose that may be thought desirable.

The Museum building is of stone, rough cast externally, is one story high, 46 by 24 feet, and is covered with slate. It is in one room, lighted by windows on the western side, and by two skylights in the roof, each four feet square. The ceiling is 13 feet high to the square, and is groined to each skylight, so as at these points to be 20 feet high. A handsome piazza eight feet wide, and covered with tin, extends along the entire western front, beyond which is a small yard, intended to be planted with vines, roses, and other ornamental plants. A warm air furnace in the cellar supplies heat for cold weather, and there is abundant space for the storage of fuel.

Cases have been arranged on the sides of the Museum, in which are deposited the specimens of Natural History, Minerals, Shells, and other objects of interest which we have been gradually collecting, and for which we are indebted to various kind friends of the institution. These, with the private collection of birds, deposited by Dr. John Curwen, has made our commencement a very respectable one. On the walls have been placed maps, charts, pictures, &c. On the tables, newspapers, periodicals, engravings, &c.

The total amount expended on this building, is a little

over eleven hundred dollars, the whole of which has been contributed by the patients and their friends, by other individuals connected with the institution, or by those who felt an interest in this effort, to add to its prosperity, and to increase the comforts of its inmates.*

* *List of Contributors.*—John Farnum, \$100; Solomon W. Roberts, \$100; Morris, Tasker & Morris, (furnace,) \$90; James S. Newbold, \$50; T. S. Kirkbride, \$50; Wm. G. Malin, \$30; Robert Earp, \$25; Mordecai L. Dawson, \$25; Mitchell & Brother, (lumber,) \$25; Littlefield & Shannon, (locks,) \$25; Frederick Brown, \$20; Lawrence Lewis, \$20; Jacob G. Morris, \$20; Robert M. Lewis, \$20; Evans & Son, (slating,) \$20; Jno. Notman, (drawings,) \$20; Jasper Cope, \$15; Wetherill & Chandler, (lumber,) \$15; Josiah Reeve, (lumber,) \$12; Thomas P. Cope, John Hinckle, Moyer & Hazzard, Finley & Co., George Woelpper, Robert Cornelius, John Struthers, James R. Gemmill, Townsend Sharpless, Watson Jenks, Josiah White, Thomas Snowden, James Lewis, (masonry,) Samuel C. Adams, (bricks,) Yarnalls & Walton, (hardware,) Edward Lyons, (bricklaying,) Peter Glasgow, (plastering,) John Sloan, (carpentry,) each, \$10; Jno. T. Lewis, (white lead,) \$8; Edward J. Axford, \$8 50; Cornelius & Co., (lamp,) \$8; Caleb Canby & Son, (plumbing,) \$7 50; Mary D. Sharpless, Elizabeth Rowan, George W. Elkinton, Hannah W. Collins, Ann J. Kirkbride, Joseph John Kirkbride, John Harding, Jr., Thomas Allibone, Charles Perot, William J. Boyd, Craig & Bellas, Dennis Kelly, Howell & Brothers, J. H. & W. B. Hart, A. & T. R. Eckfeldt, John Gibson, Edward Wilson, Samuel P. Hancock, Robert Adams, John Wiegand, Wm. M. Kennedy, Wm. L. Maddock, Wm. H. Richards, Grigg & Elliott, McAllister & Co., Edward M. Jones, (marble,) Stewart & Brother, (tinwork,) Hillary & Abbott, (paints,) Robert Hansell, (iron work,) John Snyder, (carpentry,) Samuel Wall, (painting,) each, \$5; Wm. Hildeburn, Oliver Spencer, Margaret Niblock, each, \$3; James Turner, Hugh Crawford, George Johnston, Mary Walker, Henry Apple, H. S. Burr, Wm. H. Love, Thomas Davis, (stone,) each, \$2; John Reilly, Robert Johnston, Thomas Larkin, Matthew Wilson, Hugh Kearney, Robert Hough, John Burke, John Jones, James Jones, James McCrea, Alexander Russell, N. B. Stiles, Charles Snow, James Slemons, Samuel Stevenson, James McCullough, Wm. Wood, Robert Stewart, Robert Hayes, William Price, Conrad Meyer, John Jordan, George Abbott, Samuel Wentz, Esther Hales, Eliza J. Niblock, Anna McCalla, Jno. Thompson, A. M. Herkness, Peter Wright, W. Shaw, P. Walker, C. Rayner, W. Drysdale, A. McElroy, W. Wilson, W. S. Channley, T. Firth, C. S. Folwell, T. S. Taylor, J. B. Lancaster, J. B. Goddard, B. S. Riley, R. Price, E. B. Darlington, J. B. Mitchell, D. B. Paul, R. R. Porter, Charles McCalla, A. G. Swartz, W. D. Kelley, Hannah Hallowell, Margaret Thompson, Ann Sweeney, Patrick Powderly, Robert S. Rainey, Thomas Axworthy, Margaret Little, Margaret Gillespie, Elizabeth Little, Mary Potts, Edward Quinn, Francis Foster, each, \$1. Cash additional, \$2 50.

To all of these, on behalf of the patients, I desire to tender their sincere thanks, with the assurance that the Museum and reading-room of this hospital, cannot fail to be remembered by those who may hereafter resort to it, as one of the most pleasant of their recollections of the means provided for their improvement; and the hours passed in it, I trust will be looked back to with satisfaction as having been occupied profitably, as well as pleasantly.

As a suitable place of deposit has been provided, we would respectfully solicit contributions of specimens of natural history, minerals, shells, pictures, engravings, books, or anything likely to interest the patients, from any of our citizens who have such objects to dispose of. They are sure here to prove a source of pleasure, and of real utility. As the building has been put up without cost to the hospital, in the same way, it is intended that the collection shall be preserved and enlarged.

ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES.—The annual course of lectures has been repeated, and with results quite as satisfactory, as detailed in previous reports. A full audience, respectful attention, correct deportment, and an obvious interest in the subjects discussed, have been almost invariably observed, and no one who has watched the progress of this part of the system of treatment can doubt that good effects have resulted from it.

My assistant, Dr. John Curwen, has continued to deliver the principal portion of the course, and has acquitted himself of the task in a very satisfactory manner. The course by Dr. C. embraced the following lectures :

Ornithology	-	-	-	14	lectures.	
Meteorology	-	-	-	4	"	
Astronomy	-	-	-	10	"	
Vegetable Physiology	-	-	-	7	"	
Electricity	-	-	-	3	"	
Heat	-	-	-	2	"	
The Eye	-	-	-	1	"	
Optics and Optical Illusions	-	-	-	2	"	
The Ear and Acoustics	-	-	-	2	"	
Egypt and its Antiquities	-	-	-	1	"	
Thebes and Palmyra	-	-	-	1	"	
				Total	47	"

We have also to tender our acknowledgments to friends in Philadelphia, for the gratification and instruction they have afforded our patients, by the lectures they have delivered in the institution,—extending the course and adding variety to the subjects brought under notice. In this list, are the following :

Frederick A. Packard, Esq., on the Manufacture of Books.

Professor James Rhoads, History of Pennsylvania, previous to the Dutch Conquest.

Professor James Rhoads, History of Pennsylvania, from the Dutch Conquest to the settlement by William Penn.

Dr. James J. Levick, Germany and the Germans.

“ “ Passage of the Alps.

“ “ English and Scotch Antiquities.

“ “ History and uses of Museums.

Professor Henry S. Patterson, on the Philosophy of History.

Townsend Sharpless, Phonography.

It is not only pleasant occupation for the hour, and a certain amount of instruction that is derived from the lectures last noticed. There is, in addition, a moral influence exercised upon our audience that is valuable, and the patients do not fail to appreciate the feeling of interest which is manifested in them, and in the institution, by gentlemen, to whom time is always valuable—who are willing without any return, but the consciousness of doing a good act,—to put themselves to considerable inconvenience for their gratification and improvement.

TEACHERS AND COMPANIONS FOR THE PATIENTS.—Each additional year's experience among the insane more fully confirms the writer in the views which he has with some fullness detailed in previous reports, in reference to the value and importance of the class of persons, whom in this hospital, we have styled teachers and companions for the patients. If properly qualified, no persons can add more essentially to the comfort and happiness of the insane—can aid more materially in carrying out, in the proper spirit, many of the directions of the chief medical officer—prevent so effectually the occurrence of difficulties among the patients, or between them and their attendants, and secure so thoroughly to all interested, the conviction that nothing wrong can be committed by any one, and no duty be neglected, without certain and speedy detection.

We continue to find a single individual, of this class, of each sex, of great value, in our scheme of treatment, and the extension of the number, so as to bring their influence still more effectually on individual patients, I regard as one of the most important improvements to be made in the organization of Hospitals for the Insane. In

carrying out any enlarged or liberal system of mental treatment, their aid is indispensable.

MENTAL TREATMENT.—In no branch of treatment for the insane, is there greater room for progress, nor one in which important results are more likely hereafter to be attained than in that which is directly mental in its character. It is not in the early period of the disease that it is so essential, but after the acute stage has passed—where the malady appears disposed to assume a chronic form, or even where individuals seem to have reached that point at which they are too apt to be styled hopeless, and where neglect and ill-treatment are sure soon to make them so. It is, indeed, to the mentally lowest class of patients in our hospitals, that attention should be most steadily directed; it is among these that will yet be found the widest sphere for benevolent labor, and from which results will occasionally flow, that will reward any one who engages in the work in the true spirit of perseverance, and without faltering, because the field is less promising than some others.

It must be in a low state of civilization, when, in any institution for the insane, the young and amiable—those who are highly talented or accomplished—who are able to impart as much pleasure as they receive in their intercourse with others—who give little trouble, and whose delusions injure no one but themselves,—are not treated with kindness and attention, and do not receive the sympathy and affectionate care of those whom accident or official duties bring in contact with them. But it is for those whose minds seem gone, and those who offer nothing attractive in their characters, but whose diseases have made humanity appear almost repulsive—

careless in their habits—violent or perverse in their behavior, with an apparent incapacity to appreciate many kinds of attention—that truly Christian feelings, and an imperative sense of duty seem required to actuate any one to the kind of devotion to their welfare that is both desirable and important.

The lower and more troublesome the class of patients, the more likely are they to be neglected, ill-treated, or injudiciously managed, by those who are not actuated by the highest and purest motives of action. It is for the care of this class, that good judgment, kind feelings, and cautious discrimination are especially desirable, and too often are least found. No one can tell how much harm may be done at a certain stage of mental disease—and who shall say where this stage begins or ends—by a single harsh word, by a rude manner, or a rough tone of voice, nor how much aid to a recovery may be given by a steady and unvarying course of conduct of an exactly opposite character.

Whenever all that is proper for the custody and treatment of the class of patients just referred to, is provided in any Hospital for the Insane, we may be assured, the better classes are not likely to be neglected,—but the reverse of this may be very far from being the case.

Actuated by these views, it has always been an object in this hospital, as far as possible, steadily to increase the means of direct mental treatment for all the patients, but especially for those who reside in the lower wards. The annual courses of lectures which have now been delivered regularly for several years, and the other exercises in the lecture-room, have proved useful to about one-half of all the patients in the institution. The library has been an object of increasing interest, and

the new museum and reading-room, it is believed, is likely to prove highly advantageous to the patients in the upper wards.

The systematic instruction of patients in schools in each ward, or selected from several wards, especially among the lowest class, has been found highly valuable, where it has been tried, and this experience is fully confirmed by our own institution. The reading aloud to patients, often to a class few of whom ever take a book in hand, has been attended with the most satisfactory results. No more beautiful change has been effected in an entire class of patients, than is to be witnessed in both our lodges at certain hours, during which the teachers are reading to the assembled companies. On these occasions, there are rarely more than three or four, often only one or two absent, out of twenty of what is styled the worst class of patients, and the conduct of all present, and the attention given to the reading, has on many occasions been truly surprising. These hours seem to be looked forward to with the proper feeling by many, and the visits of the teachers are evidently a source of pleasure to the patients generally. The good effects of this kind of reading are also obvious, in the other wards, in which it is pursued regularly, but it is in the lodges that they have been most striking. Some months since, as one of the means of still further testing the influence of provision for more extended means of amusement, instruction, and occupation for the class of patients under notice, a piano—not so good as we could desire, but the only one then available—was placed in one division of the lodge for females. I hazard little in saying that no instrument in the institution has been more used within the last few months, has given

more pleasure, or been more useful to those who have used or listened to it. Ladies, whose minds appeared lost—who had not seen an instrument of the kind for many a long year, and who were supposed utterly incapable of using one,—were found to be gradually attracted to it, and by practice, seemed to be carried back in some faint degree to the feelings and tastes of other days, and thus employed, have been calm, when ordinarily they were excited, and have even been able to impart no little pleasure to those around them. In such wards there is pretty sure to be the wreck of more than one accomplished mind, that in ruins as they are, may yet be roused, so as to enjoy much that is beautiful in nature and art, and perhaps to have quite as much happiness in life, as many around them apparently much less sorely afflicted.

✓ The list of objects that may with advantage be placed in the wards, to aid in these efforts, is large and various, and joined to a full corps of intelligent, courteous, and benevolent attendants, and a sufficiency of rightly qualified teachers, are the means that are wanted to increase the ratio of recoveries, to give the incurable every possible comfort, to banish from our institutions all apparatus for restraint, and to limit seclusion to solitary rooms to a very narrow extent.

It is not to be disguised, that in carrying out an enlarged and liberal system of mental treatment, which of course will be made to include many aids not now referred to, more expense must be encountered, and that such plans will scarcely find favor with those who deem the objects of institutions for the insane to be merely custodial. The proper treatment of the insane must, in the very nature of things, be more costly than for cases of

ordinary sickness; the first cost of providing accommodations must be much greater; so must be the expense of nursing and attendance, the provision of auxiliaries nowhere else required, and the wear and tear of fixtures, furniture, &c., must be large, unavoidable, and continual.

It is becoming obvious, however, that the public begin to have correct views on these subjects, and appreciate the efforts of institutions that desire to make advances of the proper kind. One of the most cheering evidences of an improved public opinion, is the care that is now taken in planning state institutions for all classes of insane persons, providing them with every requisite convenience, arranging for a perfect classification, setting a due value on a proper system of heating and ventilation, and making them in every respect vastly superior to any establishment that could have been resorted to, even by the rich, much less than half a century ago. Those to whom hereafter may be assigned the highly responsible trust of providing accommodations for their insane fellow-men, will scarcely be excused, if the result of their labors does not exhibit a work, at least equal to any that has preceded it.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.—The correctness of the views heretofore often expressed by the writer, of the absolute necessity in hospitals for some mode of generating heat, that will afford a very large supply of pure fresh air, moderately heated, and fully abundant not only for the comfort of the patients, but also for a forced ventilation, is every day receiving fresh confirmation. Either steam or hot water, I am fully convinced, is the best means that can be used for this purpose, and I know of no objection

that can be urged against them, unless the first cost of the fixtures be regarded as one. Our mild hot water apparatus has continued to give us air of a totally different character from that from the hot air furnaces, and the entire success of the steam apparatus, at the hospital in the city, seems to be conclusive, as regards the ability of that kind of fixture to do all that has heretofore been required of it. The original buildings of this hospital, planned at a time when ventilation was receiving much less attention in this country than at present, have comparatively small provision for this purpose, and the flues, although larger than formerly made, being much smaller than is desirable, and the structure being arched, render any radical modification of the system now pursued, a difficult and expensive work.

In the additions made to the North Lodge in 1847, efforts were made to obviate some of these difficulties. A mild hot water apparatus was introduced on the south side, much larger apertures were provided for the admission of warm air, and the ventilation was arranged to be forced by means of fires kindled in the flues in the cellar. These have all resulted quite satisfactorily.

The difficulty of ventilating by ordinary means, any ward that, at one of its ends, comes directly in contact with another, may readily be perceived in any building, where such an arrangement exists. To obviate this difficulty in our North Return Wing, a large fan has been placed in the basement story, and by being regularly used, has produced a most satisfactory change in the air of that ward.

In close rooms, constantly occupied by patients—or even temporarily by those of filthy habits, it is often extremely difficult to remove the impure air, although

every advantage is taken to have the aid of the external atmosphere, which in cold weather is admissible only to a very limited extent. In these cases, a neat portable fan placed on rollers, has been used in the North Lodge for several months past, very advantageously. It fits into the doorway—is easily removed from room to room, requires but little effort to work it, and in a few minutes most thoroughly changes the air in every part of the chamber. It has often, too, proved a good kind of exercise for certain patients, and in more than one instance, the individual who has caused the necessity for the ventilator, has been induced to work it, and becoming attached to the employment, has continued at it for long periods,—till it indeed seemed to have been the first step towards his recovery.

The use of the fan for the purposes of ventilation, is of course known by all who have investigated the subject, to be of considerable antiquity, and although when worked by hand, very inferior to the ascending power of a column of heated air, may still be used advantageously in some institutions already built, where no provision has been made for a more efficient and steady kind of forced ventilation.

At certain periods in summer, ventilation may unquestionably be obtained by opening windows and doors, but during a large portion of the year, it is certainly a delusion, to believe that anything worthy of the name can be procured without heat or some mechanical means to force the movement of the air, and a very few experiments must satisfy any one, that making small holes into small flues in the walls of buildings, especially of hospitals, has very little to do with giving them even a very moderate supply of pure air.

One of the greatest obstacles to a change in the present systems of heating and ventilation, will generally be found to be the very inadequate size of the flues, and correct views on this point are still far from being universal. Whatever system of ventilation is adopted, it should if possible be made to act with little supervision, for even the best, if entrusted to those who feel little interest in these matters, is not likely to give satisfaction, or to show what its capacity really is.

REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE INSANE DEPARTMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—Eight years having elapsed since the opening of this hospital, and many who are familiar with its present condition being anxious to know more of the early efforts to ameliorate the condition of the insane in Pennsylvania, and the progress since made in the work, it may not be uninteresting nor unprofitable, although involving some repetition, very briefly to trace the history of the Insane Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital—a branch of that corporation that must possess interest for the citizens of the commonwealth, as long as insanity exists and while so many of its victims are treated in its wards.

The Pennsylvania Hospital dates back to 1751, in which year a number of the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia were incorporated by the Provincial Assembly, their charter being general in its character, and providing for the relief of the sick, and the reception and cure of the insane.

The building in which patients were first received, was situated on the south side of Market Street, above Fifth Street, and was opened on the 11th of the 2d month, 1752. The corner-stone of the present hospital

buildings in the city of Philadelphia, was laid in 1755, the Eastern wing of which was opened in 1756, the Western wing in 1796, and the entire completion of the centre building, although the walls were carried up in 1797, was not effected till the year 1805.

The custody and treatment of the insane were always made prominent, in the different petitions to the Legislature, in the various appeals to the benevolent, in the charter and its supplements, and in most of the other official proceedings in reference thereto.

The hospital in the city, in its early days, being much in advance of most of the receptacles for the insane in the United States, and having the benefit of the professional services of some of the most distinguished medical men in the country, was soon resorted to by many from distant States, as well as all parts of our own commonwealth. The income from the Insane Department rapidly increased, and the expense of keeping up that division, as then arranged, being comparatively small, led to a steady accumulation of the funds of the institution, so as to make from that source, at the time the insane were removed to the country,—a sum equal to one-third of the capital stock of the corporation. From many individuals, too, who had had their sympathies excited by having members of their own families insane in the hospital, or confined at home, the institution received large legacies at different times, which, as required by the charter, are now a part of its vested funds.

In the progress of the buildings, the parts occupied by the insane were gradually enlarged, till finally, the whole of the West wing,—now the beautiful medical

and surgical female wards,—and two detached buildings were devoted to this class of patients.

The average number of insane under treatment in the old hospital, varied considerably in different years, but at one time was as high as 126.

The whole square upon which the hospital on Pine Street stands, comprises about four and a quarter acres, and of this, less than two were specially appropriated to the insane. The want of adequate space for exercise in the open air,—for supplying suitable forms of employment and amusements,—the absence of nearly all privacy while the patients were in their airing grounds,—the defects of the building preventing nearly all classification,—and a variety of other circumstances, kept the insane department of that institution, in its latter days in the city of Philadelphia, from comparing at all favorably with some of the more recently erected structures, specially provided for the proper care and treatment of this class of invalids, and caused many of those who were able to select their accommodations, to resort to other establishments.

Although the authorities of the hospital had long been sensible of these difficulties and disadvantages, and were gradually preparing to remedy them, it was not until public opinion had become very decided on the subject,—till the medical staff of the hospital had expressed its unanimous convictions of its importance,—and the body of contributors, at full meetings, had requested the Board of Managers to provide a farm in the country, and prepare a plan of buildings, that any active steps were taken to remove the insane from the city.

A farm having been purchased, and the plan of buildings approved by the contributors, the Board of Mana-

gers commenced the work which they had been instructed to perform.

The corner-stone of the new building styled "THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE," was laid on the 22d of the 6th month, 1836, and by the 1st day of 1841, it was so far completed as to be opened for the reception of patients, although the detached buildings for violent patients, were not finished till near the close of the year. This structure provided for 180 patients—the resident officers, attendants, &c.

When the contributors requested the Board of Managers to purchase a farm, and put up a hospital specially for the insane, they also made adequate provision for the performance of the work, without taking anything from the capital stock of the corporation, or using the income therefrom.

Several vacant lots then surrounded the buildings on Pine Street, which had never yielded any revenue, greater than affording a supply of pasture for the cows kept by the hospital. These lots the contributors directed to be sold, and the whole proceeds to be appropriated to providing suitable accommodations for the insane patients of the institution, and from the sum thus specifically set aside, were the buildings finished, furnished, and prepared for their reception.

The "Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane" thus obtained, was opened for the reception of patients, as already stated, on the 1st day of 1841. 94 patients were transferred to it soon after from the building in Philadelphia, and 17 were subsequently received from the same source. Since that year, insane patients have not been received into the hospital in the city.

The number of admissions into this hospital has been steadily increasing, until within the last few years, most of its wards have been filled to their utmost capacity. In the beginning of 1847, the number of male patients had become so large, that several more men were in the house than could be accommodated in the ordinary lodging rooms, and the applications for admission were so numerous and urgent, that it seemed absolutely necessary to provide additional apartments. This was also the more imperatively demanded, from the necessity which existed for private rooms for the sick, for extended means of classification, and for many conveniences and arrangements which had not been provided in the original buildings. These additions were completed by the close of that year, and during most of the time since, have been filled with patients, adding essentially to the usefulness of the institution, and enlarging its resources. In this year, a contribution of \$700 towards the building and furniture of a detached cottage, led to the erection of such a structure on the grounds of the hospital.

Until the last year, the number of females had been so much less than of males, that comparatively little difficulty was experienced in providing for them, although the classification was not what was desired;—but their number gradually increased, and during the year 1848, was frequently higher than of men, and receiving, as the institution did, so large a proportion of all the insane, subjected to regular treatment in the State, its wards became so crowded, that the reasons which led to the extension of the North Wing became even more imperative in reference to the South.

The early day at which these additions have been authorized, it is believed, will prevent all difficulty in

the coming season, and the Hospital buildings will then be complete, ample provision being made for 220 patients. The improved classification, the infirmary, and the convenience of internal arrangements, it is believed, will in all probability permit the proper accommodation of all who are likely to apply for admission, and many of the new rooms will be of a character that will cause them to be sought by those who are able and desirous of reimbursing the institution liberally for all the advantages which it offers.

Insane patients were first admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital in the city in 1752, and up to the time of their removal to the new institution, a period of about eighty-nine years, 4367 were received.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane was opened in 1841, and in its first eight years, which embraces the period of this report, had received, including those transferred to it, from the city, 1391 patients.

The following table shows the number of insane patients received into the two branches of the institution from its foundation. The whole term has been divided into even periods of eight years, which excludes the official year 1840-1, in the city, as being interrupted by the removal of the patients from the old to the new building.

From 1752 to 1760—were admitted 101 patients.

1760 to 1768	“	250	“
1768 to 1776	“	312	“
1776 to 1784	“	213	“
1784 to 1792	“	262	“
1792 to 1800	“	353	“
1800 to 1808	“	497	“
1808 to 1816	“	561	“

From 1816 to 1824—were admitted 569 patients.

1824 to 1832	“	620	“
1832 to 1840	“	583	“
1841 to 1849	“	1391	“

The total number of insane received into both houses, in the whole period from the foundation of the Hospital, is 5647.

All the periods above given, except the last, being in the old Hospital, it will be seen that the removal of the insane from the city has enabled the institution to more than double the usefulness of even its most prosperous series of years; and while the relative proportion of recoveries has been satisfactory, there has been a very marked diminution in the ratio of mortality.

The comfort and improved general health of the chronic cases, and the elevation of many of them mentally, is one of the pleasant results,—not to be found in statistical tables,—which have sprung from arrangements which allow all to have free exercise in the open air, provide for a liberal system of mental treatment, and permit the banishment of nearly every kind of restraining apparatus, while seclusion is limited to the shortest possible periods.

Except in the construction of some of the original buildings, the Pennsylvania Hospital, in both its departments, has always depended upon private benevolence for all its means of alleviating sickness and suffering, and as it receives no aid from the city, county, or State, our citizens have a right to look upon it with a feeling of interest and regard, that will ever foster it and provide means for every new object that will add to its usefulness;—and great as are the blessings conferred

on the recipients of their bounty, we have the highest authority for believing that still more blessed than they who receive, are they who give.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The following abstract of the receipts and expenditures of all kinds, for the year 1848, with the average cost per week of each patient, and the amount expended on free patients during the year, has been prepared by Wm. G. Malin, the Steward of the Hospital.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages of all kinds	-	-	\$13,996	72
Household expenses	-	-	13,289	22
Furniture, fuel, lights, &c.	-	-	6,180	75
Farm, garden, grounds, live-stock, and carriages	-	-	1,646	81
Repairs and improvements (including cottages)	-	-	3,712	85
Medicine	-	-	651	43
Miscellaneous	-	-	673	02
Total expenditures	-	-	\$40,150	80
Nett receipts	-	-	40,150	54
Excess of expenditures	-	-		26
Average number of patients	-	-		199
“ “ “ free patients	-	-		38
Average cost per week of each patient	-		\$3	88
Amount expended in 1848 on free patients			7,666	88

The receipts and expenditures during the past year, it will be seen, are within twenty-six cents of being equal, so that no money has been required from the

Treasury, or necessary to carry on the operations of this Hospital. This is a result more favorable than I have before been able to report. At the same time, it will be observed, that the average number of free patients is very nearly as great as in any previous year, and the amount expended on them (exclusive of the large number received at a rate below the average cost per week) has been \$7,666 88.

The number of suitable applicants for the free list is large, and a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the wants of respectable but indigent insane persons in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, justifies me in saying, that a large addition to the vested funds of the corporation would be the means of adding immensely to the comforts, and increasing the number of recoveries, of those who are thus afflicted. What was stated in a previous report, is confirmed by enlarged experience, that every thousand dollars permanently invested, will yield yearly an income sufficient to restore at least one sufferer to mental health and usefulness.

No rule made by the Board of Managers has operated more beneficially, or been the means of extending more widely the benefits of this charity, than that adopted several years ago, which restricts admissions on the free list, strictly to those whose cases are recent and who offer a reasonable prospect of being restored. By this wise provision, a large number have been restored to perfect health, instead of,—as would have been the case without it,—a few incurable cases, using the Hospital merely as a comfortable home.

CONCLUSION.—I cannot close this report without a renewed expression of gratitude to Divine Providence

for the blessings, prosperity, and success enjoyed by this institution, and in no year, more strikingly than in that just closed, through the whole of which there has been a remarkable degree of general good health, and an almost complete exemption from serious accidents of every kind.

Special thanks are due to the various friends of the Hospital, whose contributions of matters of interest to the patients, have this year been large and various, principally for the new Museum and Reading Room. To Samuel Breck, Esq., for between sixty and seventy beautifully executed casts of the Trilobites of North America, with a descriptive volume; to Jacob G. Morris, Dr. C. W. Pennock, William S. Vaux, and John Moulson, for shells and minerals; to Ferdinand Dreer, for minerals and six cases of prepared birds; to George Earp, Jr., for minerals; to C. C. Biddle, and Dr. Wm. Darlington, for books; to Wm. Chapin, for a copy of his large Map and Gazetteer of the United States; to S. Augustus Mitchell, for his large United States Map and descriptive volume; to R. L. Barnes, for a Chart of the Solar System; to Robert Wood, for two settees and two arm-chairs of beautifully bronzed iron; to the Editor of the Boston Olive Branch, for his paper, which has been sent regularly to the institution for several years, without charge; to the Philadelphia Bible Society, for a supply of Bibles and Testaments for the use of the patients, and to the "Hutchinson Family," who, during the last summer, favored the inmates of the institution with a concert which afforded unalloyed gratification to their audience.

Much as has been done to ameliorate the condition of

the insane, within the last twenty years, there can scarcely be a greater error than to suppose that no further advance is necessary. We really are only just fairly on the right course, and the field is open for progress of the most important character. Those who are privileged to direct the operations of a similar period in the future, will surely find work enough to gratify the most ardent zeal, and cannot fail to reap a success, from all well directed efforts, amply sufficient to reward them for all their labor in this field of benevolence.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, }
1st Mo. 1st, 1849. }

A P P E N D I X.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

INTO THE

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE*

AT

PHILADELPHIA.

All classes of insane persons, without regard to the duration of the disease or of its curability, are admitted into this institution. Idiots, however, it may be stated, are not received; and for the epileptic, a special agreement should be made.

Cases of Mania-à-Potu are not received into this Hospital—but into that in the city, *exclusively*.

Preparatory to the reception of a patient, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board, &c., with a member of the Board of Managers,† and to furnish a certificate

* This is the only title of this institution, and the only proper direction for letters, &c. Other names, occasionally used, are liable to make confusion, by confounding it with another institution in the same vicinity.

† The names of these gentlemen will be found in the front of this report, and their places of residence can be learned, on application at the Hospital, in Pine Street above Eighth, Philadelphia, where blank forms for Physician's certificate, bond, questions, &c., can always be obtained.

of the patient's insanity, from some respectable graduate of medicine—with a request from a near relative or friend, that the individual may be received into the institution. A full and detailed history of each case is also particularly requested.

For the payment of board, and removal of a patient when discharged, security is always required from some responsible resident of the city or county of Philadelphia; payment for the first thirteen weeks' board is always to be made in advance, when the patient is taken to the Institution; and if the patient is removed *uncured*, before the expiration of three months, and contrary to the advice and consent of the Superintending Physician, board is always required for that period, otherwise the charge is only for the time actually passed in the Hospital.

Large chambers and private attendants can always be supplied, if desired by the friends of patients.

Contributions and donations will be received by any of the Managers, or by the Treasurer, at No. 135 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

Legacies should be given in the corporate name of the Institution, viz: to "THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL."

The following are the forms for Physician's Certificate, for the application for admission, and the Bond that is to be executed before the order of admission is given.

CERTIFICATE.

I have seen and examined _____ of _____ and believe _____ to be insane.

_____ M. D.

APPLICATION.

I request that the above named _____ may be admitted as a patient into the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

_____ 184

_____ }
_____ }

☞ To be signed by a guardian, near relative, or friend.

OBLIGATION.*

In consideration of _____ being admitted a patient into the "*Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane*," at my

* This obligation to be signed by a responsible person. The surety to be a resident of the city or county of Philadelphia.

request, I promise to pay to the Steward of the said Hospital or to his order, quarterly, _____ dollars _____ cents per week, for board, and to provide or pay for all requisite clothing and other things deemed necessary or proper for the health or comfort of said patient—to pay for all glass or furniture broken or destroyed by said patient, to remove _____ when discharged; and if taken away *uncured* against the advice and consent of the Superintending Physician, before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.*

Witness my hand the _____ day of _____ 184

I hereby guarantee the performance of the above obligation.

Philadelphia, _____ 184

The above preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given by a Manager, authorizing the Physician of the institution to receive the patient.

* Payment for the first thirteen weeks' board is always to be made in advance, but if the patient recovers before the expiration of the period paid for, and leaves with the full approbation of the Physician, the excess is refunded.

The friends or relatives of persons applying for admission into the "PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE," are requested, with the assistance of the family Physician, to annex full and precise answers to as many of the following questions as apply to the case, and to forward the same to Dr. Kirkbride, either before or when the patient is brought to the institution.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the patient's age?
Married or single?
If children, how many?
2. Where was patient born?
Where is ——— place of residence?
3. What has been the patient's occupation and reputed pecuniary circumstances?
4. When were the first symptoms of the disease manifested, and in what way?
5. Is this the first attack? if not, when did others occur, and what was their duration?
6. Does the disease appear to be increasing, decreasing, or stationary?
7. Is the disease variable, and are there rational intervals? if so, do they occur at regular periods?
8. Have any changes occurred in the condition of mind or body since the attack?
9. On what subjects, or in what way, is derangement *now* manifested? Is there any permanent hallucination?
10. Has the patient shown any disposition to injure others? and if so, was it from sudden *passion* or *premeditation*?

11. Has suicide ever been attempted? if so, in what way? Is the propensity *now* active?

12. Is there a disposition to filthy habits, destruction of clothing, breaking glass, &c.?

13. What relatives, including grandparents and cousins, have been insane?

14. Did the patient manifest any peculiarities of temper, habits, disposition, or pursuits, before the accession of the disease?—any predominant passions, religious impressions, &c.?

15. Was the patient ever addicted to intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, opium, tobacco in any form, &c.?

16. Has the patient been subject to any bodily disease—to epilepsy, suppressed eruptions, discharges or sores, or ever had any injury of the head?

17. Has restraint or confinement been employed? if so, of what kind and how long continued?

18. What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

19. What treatment has been pursued for the relief of the patient? Mention particulars and the effects.

Please state any other matter supposed to have a bearing upon the case.

